[illegible] stars are many millionaires. The legal remedy for creditors, [illegible] however delivered, to simply the extraction of the hole of [illegible] duty. There are, to be sure, many forms of civilis and [illegible] [illegible] oppressions [illegible] who, on the completion of their [illegible] secondary schooling, submit the sex replacement and [illegible] [illegible] corner of an [illegible] citizen.

But the people of the districts the worst, with the [illegible] important employment of officials, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] kinds of business, the parents, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] flattering claims from a Congress, to the physical speech of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The economy of Kurdistan is primarily pastoral and agricultural. The nomads in particular are rich in sheep and goats, and their wool, goat-hair and dairy produce are always in demand. Rough carpets and cloth for the national costume are woven both by the nomads and in the villages. The principal winter crops are wheat and barley; wheat from the Arbil plain and the Mosul district is reputed to be the best in the whole country and commands a high price; in most years there is an exportable surplus, but there is always a danger of drought and famine. In summer wherever there is water the villagers persist in growing rice for their own needs in spite of official discouragement and the grave penalties on health from malaria which a directly traceable to it. Minor irrigated summer crops are melon, millet and lentils. The most valuable summer crop is tobacco, of which enough (4,000 tons in 1954) is produced for the needs of the whole country, and to spare. Other local products are walnuts, sub-galls, gum tragacanth, and manna. Timber for building is floated down the major rivers, and on the Little Zab in particular, rafts of inflated skins called kelek still carry grain and other north country produce more cheaply than other forms of transport. Known beneficiations in Kurdistan which are doing well are cotton and sugar-beet. Baghdad is almost exclusively the market for all these commodities. Kurdish and Arab craftsmen from the highlands are generally taken to some coastal point in the plain to be harvested for wheat and barley.

Apart from the great oil industry which has grown up round Kirkuk since the first gusher was struck nearby in October 1927, there has so far been little industrial development. But many Kurds have been trained by the Iraq Petroleum Company in various branches of engineering, and large technical and industrial training colleges established or projected at Mosul and Kirkuk are well placed to attract Kurdish students. Private enterprise [illegible] is engaged in [illegible] the private or publishing government programme.

This programme has been made possible by the enhanced and steadily increasing oil revenues which have accrued to the government since 1952 (£21·6 millions in 1951) and from which the northern areas, like the rest of the country, have already derived great benefit. Foreign experts have been engaged to advise on improved methods of cultivating and processing tobacco, a second experimental farm has been started near Sulaimani, erosion which are being brought in the south watering and the irrigation where suitable, dirt roads are being consolidated and new roads opened up, rivers and streams are being bridged, municipal banking, electricity and water schemes are being established, particular attention is being paid to schools and hospitals; a cement factory is nearing completion near Sulaimani; a power station with an initial capacity of 45,000 Kw. [and an ad-

storage capacity of 110,000 Km.) is to be completed by 1959 at Dibis on the Little Zab to serve all northern Iraq.

Two of the most widely advertised major projects of the development programme, the great dams at Dukan on the Little Zab and Derbendi Khan on the Diyala, are located in Kurdistan and are bringing some temporary benefits to the neighbourhood in the form of wages for labour. But their purpose is first and foremost the protection of Baghdad from flood, and the secondary benefits from storage of water will accrue to the lands down stream. Up stream considerable areas of agricultural land will be submerged and many villages are doomed to destruction. The government is understood to be fully alive to the necessity of solving the delicate problem of compensating and finding new land for the dispossessed cultivators with foresight and generosity, and of balancing these large spectacular works with lesser projects in the upland valleys which will be of more direct and permanent value to the local people. Failure in this regard might well lead to unrest.

III.

The Kurds have not remained unaffected by the rising tide of nationalism that has swept over the countries of the Middle East since the turn of the century; and to understand the attitude of the Kurds of Iraq to the central government of Baghdad we must cast a brief glance backwards over the history of the region both before and after 1918.

In spite of the overriding policies of the Ottoman and Persian governments a number of quasi-autonomous Kurdish principalities survived in both countries until about the middle of the 19th century. Two of the principal families are intimately connected with the development of Kurdish nationalism: the Bedr Khans of Bohtan (still in Turkey) with their capital at Jezireh Ibn Umar (now Cizre), and the Baban of Sulaimaniyah. It is not easy to fix on any particular date as synonymous with the beginning, or even a turning point, in the development of Kurdish nationalism in the modern sense. Throughout the 19th century, both before and after the suppression of the principalities, there were of course frequent revolts against the central authority in which the leaders did not fail to appeal to racial sentiment in order to rally their followers. Modern nationalism, unlike earlier manifestations of a similar sort, was to attach overriding importance to language. It would be tempting [illegible] to suggest that such particular significance attached to the year 1898, when members of the Bedr Khan family began the publication of a [illegible] paper called Kurdistan, numbers of which appeared at intervals until 1902 to come to the notice of Cairo, London and (of all unlikely places) Rotterdam, England, but is more than [illegible] of the [illegible].